RDEAUX

PAUILLAC-MEDOC

Easy

1h30

The walk
"Histoire en ville"

The city of Pauillac

After series of reports dedicated to old villages of Gironde, we decided to present you in this new review Pauillac ; one of the biggest cities of Médoc area, located half way between the Pointe de Grave and Bordeaux, by the larger European estuary.
For centuries and still now capital of Médoc, it is also a city oriented towards the future since its harbour is the point of convergence of the new Airbus A380 parts.
This walking tour that you could complete in less than 2 hours, will allow you to discover the small town of Pauillac. It is not a city listed as UNESCO World Heritage Site but if we hang around the houses, the monuments, the streets, the squares and so on... the history of Pauillac becomes fascinating.

Lets walk!

Technical information

Distance : 4 km
Time : 1h30
Difficulty degree : easy
GPS coordinates from the starting point : 45.194655 -0.744549

In order to go to the starting point

The starting point is located in Pauillac, behind the tourist office and wine house of Pauillac. If you are coming in car, many parking spaces are at your disposal, more often in the shade of centenarian plane trees, along the docks.

A few rules about the tour

Dogs kept on leash are allowed on the tour. Houses are private properties, please respect the life of its inhabitants. This tour takes traffic lanes, be careful.

Local resources

You will find in Pauillac many services and stores in the town such as:
- Accommodations (hotels, guestrooms, cottage, camping)
- Food services (gastronomy, traditional, bars, pizzeria...)
- Stores (supermarkets, small traditional shops...)

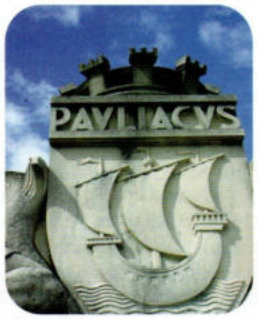
Accommodations and food services : if you want to consult the list of accommodations and restaurants, you can check our website www.medoc-vignoble-tourisme.com

Pauillac in figures

Number of inhabitants: 4 986 inhabitants
Size of the city: 22.5 km²
Main economic activity: vineyard
Main community equipments: Maison du Tourisme et du Vin (tourist office), the Marina, high standard Camping ****, Cultural Center, « Art and Essay » Theater, library and multimedia library, cyber-base, multisport training center, football stadium, rugby stadium, swimming pool, Plaine des Sports (leisure center)...
More information on the website www.medoc-vignoble-tourisme.com

Pauillac : from its origins to the present

Pauillac has acquired its letters of nobility after the prehistory, especially in Bronze Age. The bronze deposit finds, discovered by Ernest Berchon's researches at the end of the 19th century, have shown that Pauillac was an important metallurgical centre in medium bronze (1500-1200 Before Christ). Pauillac was supplied with tin ore by the southern Armorica or Loire-Atlantique and with copper by the Iberian Peninsula.



At the Gallo-Roman time, the Médoc was called pagus of Medulli, and was scattered with huge rural properties called "villas". Vestiges of a villa were noticed on the location of Saint-Martin church, which occupies the highest position of the city.

Several Gallo-Roman finds were discovered, especially in the neighbourhood of the old Trompeloup chapel, ruined in 1891 during the harbour wharf works. There, E. Berchon discovered a huge Gallo-Roman inhumation cemetery with burials in tegulae (Gallo-Roman tiles). In 1866, near the Saint-Martin church, Léo Drouyn pointed out mosaics close to the southern side. Nearby, in 1891, rests of a hypocaust (heating used in thermal roman bath) were found, and then fragments of mosaics in 1931.

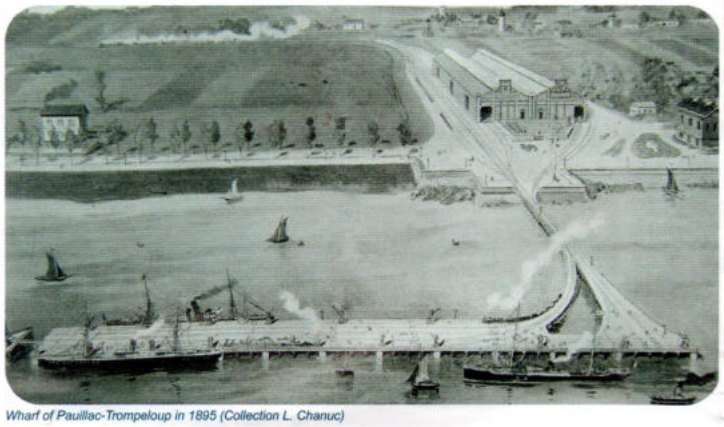
In 1939, close to the church forecourt, one fragment of polychrome mosaic with tesserae of different colours "black, white and red, in a geometric draw in an arch form" was found. Walls discovered could correspond to the Pauliacos villa evoked by **Ausone** (Epistulae, 5, 15-16) who praised also products of the Médoc: oysters, mussels, shads, salmons, sturgeons, which were well appreciated by Celtics peoples such as the Medulli and others Bituriges Vivisques.
From the 11th to the 13th century, several clearing were performed in the Médoc, and thus in Pauillac. In the 14th and 15th centuries, wine-growing was developed in Pauillac. The "Mayne de la Tour", now Chateau La Tour, already appeared in the writings at that time.
Two drawings made by the Dutch artist, Hermann Van der Hem, from 1646 and 1647, show us the appearance of Pauillac in the middle of the 17th century. The town was concentrated around the church. A "peyrat" (stony place) close to which were some houses, revealed probably an artisan activity. Pauillac was just a town, not much urbanized, with scattered residences in hamlets in the middle of a vineyard landscape. The real rise of the vineyard took place in the

Quays of Pauillac during the 18th century. Private collection of Château Pichon Longueveille Contesse de Lalande

18th century. The city of Pauillac preserved several vestiges of this 18th century which was particularly flourishing.
A glasswork, which made precious bottles, was built in 1785. Only the name, at the place called La Verrerie, and some record documents, have kept the memory of this intense activity.

In 1879 and 1880 the considerable progress of the vineyard in Pauillac was interrupted by the phylloxera (aphid which made the vineyard ill), and then by the downy mildew (substance made by aphid) in 1882. This crisis that the owners had to face was aggravated later by the 1st World War. Then Pauillac went American. The maritime base of Pauillac-Trompeloup was the centre of all the aerial patrol organization established on the French coasts for the protection of the maritime convoy.

This base assured the unloading, the assemblage and repairing of all US Army hydroplanes in use in Europe. Otherwise the base was used as a station for a squadron of hydroplanes which contributed to the overseeing of the Gascony coasts.
On November the 11th, 1918, the base received 133 officers and 3058 men. After the armistice, the base was assigned to the repatriation of the task force.
Starting from the 1950s and 1960s, the vineyard of the Médoc experienced a real revival. Of course, Pauillac benefited from it and its Crus are nowadays still well appreciated.



Wharf of Pauillac-Trompeloup in 1895 (Collection L. Chanuc)

Famous people who have lived in Pauillac or have stayed some times in Pauillac

Léo Drouyn (1816-1896)
He was the founding father of the medieval "building archaeology" in Aquitaine. He was also well-known for being an engraver and aquafortist.

Ernest Berchon (1825-1894)
He was a Navy doctor, Lazaret of Trompeloup director, and author of the paleo-archaeological studies of the Bronze Age especially in Gironde.

Stendhal (1783-1842)
The famous writer stayed in Pauillac in March 1838.

Louis Pasteur (1822-1895)
On September 1881, Louis Pasteur came in Pauillac where he had to meet Doctor Berchon, director of Health and Lazaret of Trompeloup. He visited Pauillac harbour and went to Lazaret to try to find a cure for the yellow fever. Pasteur examined a patient suffering from it on the "Richelieu", a ship coming from Gorée (Senegal).

Marie-Thérèse de Bourbon (1778-1851)
She was the Duchess of Angoulême and Louis XVI and Marie-Antoinette's daughter, who tried vainly to face Bonaparte's troops in Bordeaux in 1815. On April 2nd in 1815, she had to board on "La Bombarde" frigate, in Pauillac harbour for a second exile to England.
Antoine-Jean Gros' painting, "L'embarquement de la duchesse d'Angoumême à Pauillac 1815" representing this event, is kept in the museum of fine art in Bordeaux.

Le Docteur Albert Schweitzer (1875-1965)
He loaded in 1913 in Pauillac to North Africa on board the ship "l'Europe" to the city of Lambaréné in Gabon.

Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert Motier
Marquis de La Fayette (1757-1834), He loaded in Pauillac on "La Victoire" ship to America on March 25, 1777. He became a George Washington's close friend

On a tour of Pauillac

Going out from the Tourists office on your right side, take the wooden pier along the Estuary that will invite you for a gentle walk full of discoveries.

First on your right you will notice this wooden, 1 tiny fishing house called "Carrelet" that you will discover in more details thanks to an informative boards that you will find all along your way to "Les Jardins de l'Estuaire", an environmental and relaxing place since 2014.

Then, you could join the marina and have a break at the Esplanade La Fayette 2 where you will see a model commemorating the Marquis departure to America. This marina 3 inaugurated in 1977, has many places for pleasure boats and a great nautical stop to welcome more important ships. It is also the home of many fishing boats recognizable by their big vertical nets, which remind you that in the estuary we fish shrimps, shads, lampreys and the famous eels, well known by all gastronomes. From the marina, you have a panoramic view on both the estuary and the huge façade of the river.

You notice the Patiras Island 4 ; it is the first island that you can meet on the estuary of Gironde when we you go back to Bordeaux, it belongs to Saint-Androny village. The island covered 200 hectares at the end of the 18th century and was used as a place of quarantine in order to avoid any contagion from ships coming from far-off destination, which unloaded their merchandises (chaffs of wool and cotton). Today, plots of corn and vineyards are remaining. You will notice the lighthouse which watches over the island, as a sentinel. In the 14th century, there was also a leprosy (a hospital for people suffering from the leprosy disease) on the island.

When you will take a look towards the city, you will be struck by its docks which stretch on more than 1,300 metres long; in fact it is the longest fluvial façade of the department of Gironde. These gorgeous docks reflected the opulence and a certain Golden Age of the city in the 18th and 19th centuries: despite a diversity of styles, magnificent façades follow each other in harmony. In his book Voyage dans le Midi, Stendhal (1783-1842), the famous writer, who spent a night in Pauillac on March the 22nd in 1838, paid a heavy tribute to the city:

"We are suddenly noticing, on the left side of the river, about eight to ten beautiful houses with three floors which look like opulent houses in the country : this is Pauillac. It is not like one of these dirty and pilled constructions near the river, representing commercial centre of old cities. Is Pauillac a new city? It seems like the three quarter of the city is not 30 years old yet. I book a room in Monsieur Delhomme's hotel on the docks."

From 1884 to 1898, the docks were little by little built and installed. Many single-stage residences were then constructed by representatives of the biggest families of the village. The docks became a turning point in the life of Pauillac, in liaison with the incredible development of the harbour activity. Thus we find cafés, hotels, restaurants, newspaper kiosk… These façades present a great homogeneity, which creates a contrast with the disposition of these tortuous streets located on the background.

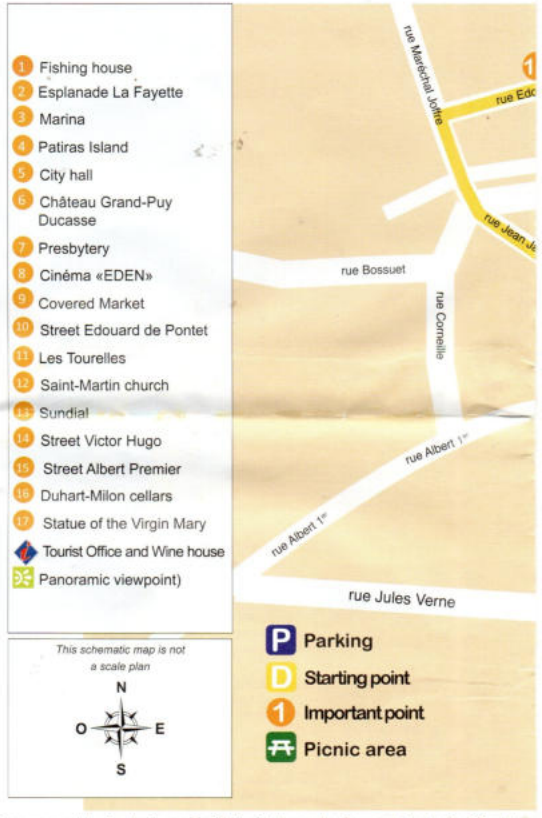
At number 14, on Quai Léon Périer, you will find a beautiful storey house from the end of the 19th century which has a stone façade fitted out with the winegrower emblem on the door key.

Further at number 4, there is a beautiful house where each windows of the beautiful floor is surrounded with two pilasters making a pediment. The tympanum is sculpted in fan motif dating back from the first quarter of the 19th century. On the door, two anchors are sculpted. This is a Directoire style house.

On Quai Antoine Ferchaud, the town council is the most spectacular monument 5. It was built in the 1880's on the remains of the demolition of Antoine Ferchaud's building, in 1866. The town council is really representative of the public architecture from the end of the 19th century. The blazon of the city, where many bunch of grapes and a floral decor are represented, sits imposingly on the triangular pediment, which crowns the edifice. Inside, you can get the Council Room and the weddings room via stairs. Upstairs we found some beautiful furniture of the Empire style, and in the Weddings Room mural paintings representing the main economic activity of Pauillac, wine-growing. The seasons are declined and names of famous castles of the village are mentioned in cartouches. Marcel Bach is the author of this "decor", his workshop is based in 7 Château d'eau Street in Bordeaux. The anchor La Belle Poule located on the stairs of the building, symbolizes the 30rd anniversary of the patronage with Pauillac.

This training ship was built in 1932 by shipyards in Fecamp situated in Normandie, it was inspired by the schooner model such as the "Paimpolaise" used for cod fishing in Iceland until 1935. In 1977, terrible weather conditions forced the ship, lieutenant M. Batard to looking for a shelter along the estuary and he chose Pauillac. He was such satisfied by the welcoming that he promised to come back the year after, therefore he signed the act of patronage of the schooner with the mayor at this time M. CAZES André.

Further on, the Chateau Grand Puy-Ducasse 6 dating back to the 18th and 19th centuries. It is particularly unique because it is located right in the heart of the city, in front of the Gironde. Buildings are arranged in a horseshoe-shaped around a little garden. This castle is the only one which has this kind of design on its façade. A beautiful iron wrought gate delimits the garden from the docks. In the 15th century the castle was already harvested and really appreciated, it belonged to a huger property which was divided in two parts in the 17th century. The 38 hectares vineyard is divided in three parts: northern



1. Fishing house
2. Esplanade La Fayette
3. Marina
4. Patiras Island
5. City hall
6. Château Grand-Puy Ducasse
7. Presbytery
8. Cinéma «EDEN»
9. Covered Market
10. Street Edouard de Pontet
11. Les Tourelles
12. Saint-Martin church
13. Sundial
14. Street Victor Hugo
15. Street Albert Premier
16. Duhart-Milon cellars
17. Statue of the Virgin Mary
- Tourist Office and Wine house
- Panoramic viewpoint)

This schematic map is not a scale plan

N O E S

- Parking
- Starting point
- Important point
- Picnic area

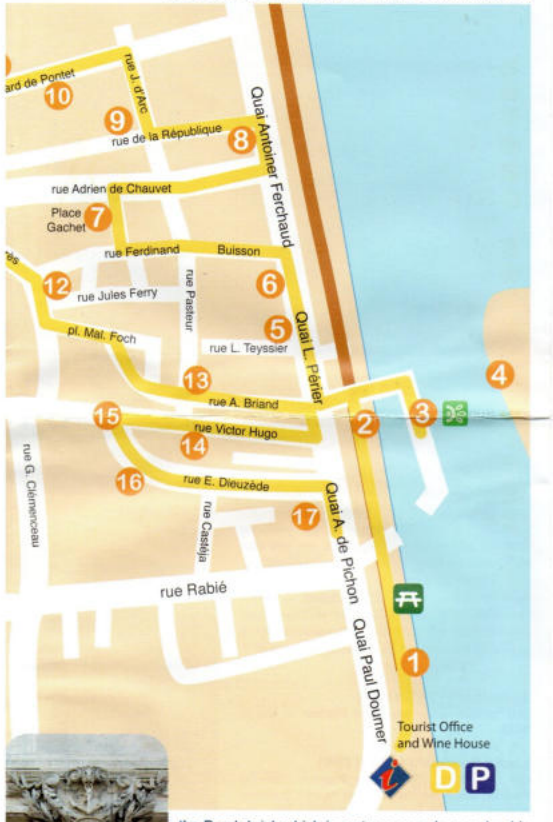
vines are next to Mouton's and Lafitte's, in the centre they are located in Grand-Puy itself, and southern vines are on Saint-Lambert plateau. The diversity of the region and the judicious choice of the vines are the reasons why Grand-Puy Ducasse is a racy and elegant wine, with a delicate nose, it is flourishing perfectly over the years. Towards rue Ferdinand Buisson you can see the outhouses of the chateau. You can reach them by the rue Pasteur.

In this same street, at number 29, there is another public construction : the old building "Bains Douches" (Public Baths). Then you will arrive on Gabriel Gachet place where you could see the ancient presbytery 7 ; a beautiful building of the 18th century. The central element of three bays in slight projection is preceded by a five degrees step. Semicircular arch bays are built on the ground floor. The building is over hanged by a pediment on which is an oculus surrounded with beautiful palms and wine grapes. The post office is located in the outhouses of the old presbytery. These present the same

architectural style and the date 1784 is inscribed on the arch's key brick of an old carriage entrance. From 1935 to 1937, the presbytery was converted into a church because its roof was in danger of collapsing. It was also used as a hospital and a public library (which is now located in rue Aristide Briand) through the years

After you can take rue Adrien Chauvet in the direction of the docks, you could notice the Eden Theater 8 established in the old Caisse d'Epargne hotel built in the beginning of the 20th century. The Gironde prefect asked Pauillac mayor to build this building next to the city council.

The covered market 9 is located not far from here, in "rue de la République". Until 1895, the market took place on the church place. On 1896, February 8th, the construction of a covered market began, it was made of woods fixed on a metal structure. The covered market has been restored and the wood has been replaced by the Brach brick which is a stronger and more durable material. The market takes place every Saturday morning.



In rue Edouard de Pontet, at number 11-16-20 and 22 10, you will find old pilots' houses which are recognizable thanks to anchors sculpted in the keystone above the main entrance. Between 1880 and 1896, the great navigation replaced the traditional one. At Pauillac harbour, wood from the Landes and Médoc wines were loaded. Gradually big sailing boats have given place to steamers and liners. Many companies choose to make a stopover in Pauillac, it looks like the optimal point for the merchandises handling. In 1880, the piloting centre located in Pauillac counted 45 pilots and 11 candidates; all had to live in Pauillac. It disappeared in the 1970s. These pilot's houses can be found in different places in Pauillac; for example at number 2 and 4 in rue Lucien Teyssier and at 34 and 36 in rue Rabié.

Today, you will find in this same street "Les Tourelles" 11 , the cultural center of the Center Medoc region, settled in the Tourelles chateau, an elegant construction built in the 1870's. It belonged to two well-known families of Pauillac: the Quié family and the Cazes family.

Going back to rue Jean Jaurès via De Lattre de Tassigny place, you will notice a Pauillac monument where there are the "Pauillacus" arms.

Finally you will meet the Saint-Martin Church 12 on Maréchal Foch place. In the past, on the actual church location was an old church surrounded by its cemetery; as it is represented in a painting of the Dutch Hermann Van der Hem. In 1824, the mayor had forbidden to worship. So on November 1824, the old church was demolished, and the foundations of the new church were thrown. Walls were stand on March 1827, the first service was delivered on May 1828 and the church was finished in 1829. The building was built with materials of the old Saint-Mambert de Rignac church which was dedicated to Sainte Radegonde and located in Saint-Lambert. Armand Corcelle, architect from Bordeaux (architect of the Chartrons temple in Bordeaux) was inspired by Greek Art, which was very popular in the 19th century. The occidental façade is very restrained and overhung by a huge pediment. Inside, the vessel has eight Doric columns and is separated from the choir by a wrought iron communion table. Also a retable from the 17th century represents Saint Radegonde, Francs' queen who is helping pilgrims and poor men. The pipe organ built in the 19th century by Auguste Commaille from Bordeaux, lies on a remarkable cast iron grandstand. The church's furniture is very rich: paintings, one of whom is an Annunciation (MH), painted in 1936, from the painter Gabriel Fournier, an Eastern candelabrum in sculpted wooden (MH) and marble and wooden consoles of the first half of the 19th century, two bells (MH) from 1784. The most emotional painting is no doubt this ex-voto: in the centre of the vessel, the Saint Clement model is hanged; a war ship of the end of the 18th century, given the 23 of November 1836 by pilots from Pauillac "to honour Saint Clement memory; pope and chief of marine pilots, docking pilots, and candidates for the station of Pauillac, all Catholics". The deed of covenant copy of the Saint Clement model was found during the restoration in 1877 in a case put in the model's hold, it was restored one more time in 1996 by Jean Brieu.

At the junction of Pasteur Street and Aristide Briand Street, there is a curious earthenware sundial 13 dating back to 1815 according to the inscription.

Then you can join the oldest street of Pauillac: 14 rue Victor Hugo. At number 6, there are little wrought iron railings from the 18th century; at number 20, the oldest house of Pauillac dates back to 1761, the year is written on the lintel of the front door. Further we discover a wrought iron impost of great quality (from 1791) which proves that there were constructions even during the troubled period of the Revolution.

Then you can join Pierre I place going through rue Albert I where you could meet houses from the beginning of the 19th century 15 and a huge building from the middle of the 19th century, which since the origins has been the bench of a bank (Société Générale).

From there, you will accede to rue Etienne Dieuzede where Duhart-Milon's wine cellars are located 16 . These wine cellars, notable for the quality of their construction and for their design from the end of the 19th century) can be also observed by rue Pierre Castéja and rue Rabié (the shop front of an old carpentry).

Now you return to the Quai Albert de Pichon, on your left, at number 17, you could notice a squinch balcony with its Louis XV handrail in wrought iron, worthy of Chartrons pavements in Bordeaux! At number 8, Stendhal stayed in that elegant building which was at first place a hotel.

You can come back down to Quai Albert de Pichon, if you look up you can see a very narrow house; it presents only a façade pierced with berries as in a cinema decor. If you walk until number 8, there is a statue of the Virgin Mary 17 incrusted in the façade. Nearby, an old water pump was built in the wall. At number 10, there is a venerable "institution" of Pauillac: the Sailing and the Nautic circle of Pauillac. In 1872, "the Sailing of Pauillac" company was founded; it is one of the oldest French clubs. The "Nautical Sport club of Pauillac" appeared in 1886. These two companies merged together in 1936, and became "Sailing and Nautical Circle of Pauillac".

You can finish your tour at the Tourism and Wine house, where you could do some shopping or in the estuary gardens where you could enjoy a relaxing break.

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